The Millheim Journal.

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CLOUDS.

Soft and fleecy clouds above me
Scarcely seem to move at all,
Yet are rolling, drifting, shifting,
Free from ev'ry sort of thrall.

Sun-illumined, gray and silver,
Banked against the azure sky—
On such couches bathed in nectar,
Might the gods from heaven lie.

Twisted into shapes fantastic,
Frowning cliffs and towers high,
How I oft have gazed upon them
With a beauty-raptured eye!

Those light forms, so freely floating,
All my soul with longing fill,
Fill it with a languid longing,
That is out of reach of will.

Fill it with a restless longing,
For what things I know not well;
Fill it with a mournful longing
That no words can ever tell.

THE INVISIBLE GIRL.

Having decided to finish the year in Italy, I looked around me for a dwelling, to be had upon reasonable terms. I found what I wanted in the outskirts of the ancient city of Lucca, one of the loveliest spots on the peninsula. The house was quite new, and in every way desirable, while the rent asked for it was absurdly low. I questioned the agent in regard to this circumstance. Having my money safe, he could afford to be truthful.

"There is nothing against the house itself, but the grounds have the reputation of being haunted. Strange sounds are said to be heard near that ledge of rock in the park yonder. We Italians are superstitions, signor," he added, with a bow, "but I presume to an American a ghost is no objection."

"So litttle," I replied, laughing, "that I am obliged to you for the opportunity of making the acquaintance of this one."

Such superstitions are common in Italy, and the agent's story made very little impression on me.

During a tour of inspection around the premises I came upon the rock in question. It consisted of two walls of granite, perhaps 20 feet in height, meeting at an oblique angle, covered over their greater extent with wild vines. It struck me as an exceedingly beautiful nook, and appropriate for my hours of out-door lounging.

On the following morning, provided with a book and a cigar, I went thither, and disposed myself comfortably in the shade of an olive. I had became absorbed in the volume, when I was startled by the sound of a voice near me. It was evidently that of a woman, wonderfully soft and sweet, singing one of the ballads of the country. I could distinguish the words as perfectly as if spoken at arms' length from me.

I started up in amazement. I had no visitors, and my only servant was an old man. Nevertheless, I made a thorough exploration of the neighborhood, and satisfied myself that there was no one in the grounds. The only public road was half a mile distant. The nearest dwelling was directly opposite, across a level plain—in sight, but far out of ear-shot. In a word, I could make nothing of it.

I observed that when I left my original position under the olive, the voice became instantly silent. It was only within the circumference of a circle of about two yards in diameter that it was audible at all.

It appeared to proceed from the angle between the two walls of rock. The minutest examination failed to reveal anything but the bare rock. Yet it was out of this bare rock that the voice issued.

I returned to my former station in downright bewilderment. The agent's story occured to me, but even now I attached no weight to it. I am a practical man, and was firmly convinced that there must be some rational explanation of the mystery, if I could but discover it. The voice was certainly that of a young girl. But where was she? Was the old fable of the wood nymph a truth after all? Had I discovered a dryad embosomed in the rock? I smiled scornfully even as these fancies ran through my head.

For more than half an hour the singing continued. Then it ceased, and though I waited patiently for its renewal, I heard no more of it that day When I returned to the house I made no mention of the matter, resolving to keep it to myself until I had solved the mystery.

The next morning at an early hour I returned to the spot. After a tedious interval the singing began again. It went softly and dreamily through one verse of song then ceased. Presently I heard a deep sigh, and then in a slow, thoughtful tone, the voice said:

"Oh, how lonesome it is! Am I to pass my whole life in this dreary place?"

There was no answer. Evidently the person was only soliloquizing. Could she hear me if I spoke, as I heard her? supposing her to be a living at all. I determined to hazard the experiment.

"Who is that speaking?" I asked.

For some minutes there was no reply; then in a low, frightened whisper, the voice said:

"What was it! I heard a voice."

"Yes," I answered; "you hear mine. I spoke to you."

"Who are you?" asked the voice tremulously; "are you a spirit?"

"I am a living man," I returned. "Can you not see me?"

"No," answered the voice, "I can only hear you. Oh, where are you! Pray do not frighten me. Come out of your concealment and let me see you."

"Indeed, I don't wish to alarm you," I replied. "I am not hidden. I am standing directly in front of the spot whence your voice seems to come."

"You are invisible," was the trembling answer. "Your voice comes to me out of the air. Holy Virgin! you must be a spirit. What have I done to deserve this?"

"Have no fear of me, I entreat you," I said, earnestly. "It is as much of a mystery to me as it is to you. I hear you speak, but you are otherwise invisible."

"Are you a real living being?" asked the voice, doubtfully. "Then why do I not see you? Come to me. I will sit here. I will not fly.

"Tell me where I am to come," I said,

"Here in my garden in the arbor."

"There is no arbor here," I returned, "only a solid rock out of which you seem to be speaking."

"Saints protect me," answered the voice. "It is too awful. I dare not stay here longer. Spirit or man, farewell."

"But you will come again," I pleaded "Let me hear you speak once more. Will you not be hear at the same hour?"

"I dare not—but yet your voice sounds as if you would do me no harm. Yes, I will come."

Then there was utter silence—the mysterious speaker had gone. I returned home in a state of stupid wonder, questioning myself if I had lost my senses, and if the whole occurrence was not a delusion. I was faithful to my appointment with the voice on the following morning, however. I had waited but a few moments, when the soft, trembling accents broke the silence, saying:

"I am here."

"And I, too," I answered; "I am grateful to you for coming."

"I have not slept the whole night," said the voice, "I was so terrified. Am I doing wrong to come?"

"Are you still afraid of me?"

"Not exactly, but it is so strange."

"Will you tell me your name?"

"I don't know—Lenore. What is yours?"

"George," I answered. imitating her example and giving my first name only. "Shall we not be friends, Lenore?"

"Oh, yes," answered the voice with a silvery peal of laughter. Evidently its owner was getting over her fears. "Don't be offended, George. It is so strange—two people who cannot see each other and perhaps never will, making friends.

"I will solve the mystery yet, Lenore," I answered, "and find out what you are. Would you be glad to see me in my proper person?"

"Yes," she replied, "I should like to see you."

"And I would give a great deal to see you, Lenore. You must be very beautiful if your face is like your voice.

"Oh, hush!" was the agitated answer. "It is not right to speak thus."

"Why not? Do you know, Lenore, that if this goes on, I shall end by falling in love with you, though I never see you."

"You are very audacious," was the reply. "If you were really here, before me, I should punish you for it. As it is, I am going now."

"But you will come again to-morrow, Lenore?"

"If you will promise to be more discreet, George, yes."

As may be imagined, I did not fail to keep my engagement with my invisible friend. For many consecutive days these strange meetings continued. As absurd as it may seem, the voice was beginning to make a powerful impression upon me. I felt in its soft tones the manifestation of a sweet, refined woman's soul.

True, I had make no progress towards unraveling the mystery. Nevertheless, I was confident that through some inexplicable dispensation of Providence I had been permitted to hold communion with a real, living woman, from an unknown distance. She had not yet told me more than her first name, and I did not press her for more as yet. Her only answer to my question as to where she was, was "In the garden." She did not seem capable of grasping the fact that I was not invisibly near her. She seemed content with matters as they stood, and for the present I could do no more.

I made no one my confidant as to my daily occupation: first, because I knew that I should be regarded as a madman upon my mere statement of the facts, and, next because I shrank from having an auditor at my mysterous conferences. Will it be believed? I was in love with the invisible girl—in love with the voice! Absurd, of course, but I am not the first man who has fallen in love with a woman's voice. Besides I was confident that it was only a matter of time before I should see the girl in person.

One day, towards the end of summer, we had been talking, as usual, and I had said: "My stay in Italy is nearly over, Lenore."

"Ah," was the quick reply, "you will leave me, George."

"No, Lenore," I answered, "not if you wish me to stay."

"How can I help it, George, whether you go or stay? I have never seen you—I never shall see you. What am I to you?"

"All the world, Lenore," I answered. "Ours has been a strange experience. Without knowing each other as people ordinarily do, we have yet been close friends. You are more to me than a friend. I love you, Lenore."

There was a quick, suppressed cry, no other reply.

"Be truthful, Lenore. Tell me your heart. If you love me, trust me to discover your whereabouts and come to you. If you do not, say it and I will spare you the pain of meeting me, and let us never speak again."

There was a pause; then she tremulously said:

"I have never seen you, but my heart tells me to trust you. I know you are good and noble, and I am willing to leave my fate in your hands. Yes, George, I love you."

Even as she said the words she uttered a cry of alarm, Then a gruff man's voice spoke:

"Go to your room, Lenore. As to this villain with whom you have been holding these meetings, we shall soon find him and punish him as he deserves. Search for the rascal, Antonio, and bring him to me."

There was a quick trampling of feet and the sound of crushing shubbery, as if the men were breaking through it, Then another man's voice spoke:

"He has disappeared, your excellency."

"Very well, we shall find him yet. He cannot escepe me. This is a fine piece of business, surely—the daughter of Count Villani holding secret meetings with some common vagabond. Lenore shall take the veil."

"Yes," I cried, "the bridal veil, count. I shall pay my respects in person to-day."

Then leaving them to get over their astonishment as best they might, I returned to the house in high spirits. The name, Count Villani, had given me the clew to the whereabouts of Lenore. The dwelling of which I have spoken as situated across the plain and opposite the rock, was the residence of Count Villani. I had met the old gentleman in the city and formed a speaking acquaintance with him. As neither of us had mentioned our private affairs, I had no means of connecting his daughter with my invisible girl.

That afternoon I presented myself to the count, and after amazing him with my story, which a few tests convinced him was true, formally proposed for his daughter's hand. As my wealth and social position were well-known, he offered no objections and his daughter was sent for.

As she entered the room. I saw that my idea of her had been less than true. I had never seen so lovely a woman, nor one who has so perfectly embodied my highest conception of grace and beauty. Her dark eyes, still wet with tears, met mine enquiringly.

"Lenore," said I, "I have come as I promised."

"George." she cried, with a radiant smile, "is it you?"

"Are you disappointed?" I asked, "am I what you expected?"

"You could not be more" she answered naively, "you are no less."

"Now that we meet as solid and material beings," I continued, are you willing to ratify the contract we made when we were only voice, Lenore? Your father gives us permission."

It may be supposed that I received a satisfactory answer, when the good-natured count found it discreet to turn away his eyes during my reception of it.

As to the strange circumstance which was the means of uniting us, a series of tests revealed a remarkable acoustic property in the rock, by which persons standing in certain positions with reference to it, were able to hear each other with ease, more than a quarter of a mile apart. It is a matter-of-fact solution of the mystery, but Lenore and I are none less gratetul for the good offices of the rock.

Fertilizer Experiments.

Nitrogen is the most costly ingredient used in commercial fertilizers, and the most difficult at the present time to obtain. It would be wasteful, therefore, to use a greater quantity than is really needed, and such waste is exceedingly costly to the farmer. As it is found that less nitrogen is required, the price of fertilizing has been gradually dropping in market, and this gain is greatly to the benefit of the farmer. It enables him to buy more, and to use more with a fair prospect of obtaining a profit. One objection to the use of guano, he believed, was that it contained a larger percentage of nitrogen than is needed and consequently a larger proportion than farmers can afford to pay for it. A saving of one per cent in the amount of nitrogen in a ton of fertilizer will cheapped the cost about four dollars. The most profitable way to use fertilizers is in connection with stable manure, the fertilizer being compounded in such a way as to make the manure and fertilizer together just meet the wants of the crop to be grown. Exactly how the nitrogen is taken by plants, is not explained, but it is evident that soil which is well filled with the tops and roots of clover and other plants contains a large amount of nitrogen that the growing crop will in some way appropiate.

How the Spanish Ladies Shoot.

While her Majesty was at Madrid the great banker and railway contractor, Salamanca, gave a hunting party in her honor at his seat, near Albecete. All the royal family except the young Queen whose health is not satisfactory, went. Prodigal expense was gone to by the banker to receive them worthily. The hunt was a battue of easy butchery. This is how the august, royal and noble personages hunted. The Comte de Salamanca has a forest in his domain. Large spaces are cleared in it. In the centre of these spaces pavilions or standhouses like those one sees at racecourses are erected. They are beautifully painted and adorned with sylvan trophies. The royal family was taken to one of these stand-houses and its different members present took up their stations according to the order of courtly precedence. The courtiers stood on the steps behind. Those who were least distinguished were higher up. In front of each to whom a gun was given there was a forked support on which to rest the muzzle. But no courtier was to fire until his betters in the front row had had enough of sport.

A band of guitar players had a tribune to themselves and played lively airs. The musicians were dressed like Figaro in "The Barber of Seville." Then there were wood rangers, whippers-in, huntsmen and sylvan guards, the notes of whose horns contrasted sharply with the frivolous music of the guitars. While the former instruments were blowing loud blasts a herd of deer rushed before the pavilion, followed by dogs. The King, his mother, sisters, Prince Philippe of Braganza, fired. The ex-Queen knocked down two stags; the ex-Princess of the Asturias, four, and the other two Infantas three each. When this herd had swept by the ex-Princess of the Asturias got on horseback to be ready to follow the second herd, which she and the King chased through the forest. They had small fowling pieces slung to their holsters and sometimes took flying shots. I daresay the whole scene was picturesque and stirring. English or American taste would be shocked if Queen Victoria and her daughters, or the ladyhood of Fifth ave., indulged in sport of this kind. Spaniards like to see their senoras and senoritas intrepid huntresses. It is a sign, they say, of old race when a woman handles a fowling-piece deftly. Shop keepers' and artisans daughters have few opportunities for using guns. Velasquez painted the beautiful little Condessa de Haro, daughter of Don Louis de Haro, equipped for a battue or butchery such as was organized the other day at Albecete for the delectation of the Queen Mother and the Infantas. She had on a mousquetaire or cavalier gray felt hat and feathers, a steel cuirass damascened, a farthingale, strong-soled buskins, and a gun in her hand, which she manipulated in a soldierly manner. This portrait, which I saw eight years ago, is still before my eyes, so vivid was the impression that it made on me. There is nothing theatrical in the Condessa, who is a pocket Diana. She means to do business with her gun. A French lady when she goes out to shoot has an opera comique look. If high heels are the fashion she wears them, although they are detestable for walking over soft ground. One sees that she has not the taste for sport and only thinks of it as affording an opportunity to appear in a new, striking, original and captivating toilette.

Six Thousand Years Old.

The Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, contains one of the oldest monuments of civilization in the world, if, indeed, it is not the very oldest. This is the lintel stone of a tomb which formed the last resting-place of an officer who lived in the time of King Sent, of the second dynasty, whose date is placed by M. Mariette more than six thousand years ago. The stone is covered with that delicate and finished sculpture which distinguished the early periods of Egyptian history, and was immeasurably superior to the stiff and conventional art of the latter ages of Egypt which we are accustomed to see in our European museums. But it is also covered with something more precious still than sculpture, with hieroglyphics which show that even at that remote period Egyptian writing was a complete and finished art, with long ages of previous development lying behind it. The hieroglyphic characters are already used, not only pictorially and ideographically, but also to express syllables and alphabetic letters, the name of the King, for instance, being spelled alphabetically. In the hands of the Egyptian scribes, however, Egyptian writing never made any further progress. With the fall of what is called the Old Empire (about B. C. 3500) the freshness and expansive force of the people passed away, Egyptian life and thought became fossilized, and through the long series of centuries that followed Egypt resembled one of its own mummies. faithfully preserving the form and features of the past age, and of a life which had ceased to beat in its veins. Until the introduction of Christianity the only change undergone by Egypuian writers was the invention ot a running hand, which in its earlier and simple form is called hieratic, and in its later form domotic.

Drugged Again.

"Well, Catharine Davis?"

"I'm not well, at all, sir; and what lady would be after passing the night on the hard benches here!"

"Catharine, you are charged with drunkenness.

"Then the charge is false, sir. I was no more drunk than that stove."

"But you were arrested while trying to make a speech on the street, and you couldn't walk down here."

"Well, your Honor, I wasn't drunk. On my way home I stopped into a grocery to buy some soap and the clerk offered me a glass of cider. In five minutes after drinking it I was as crazy as a loon."

"Do you think the cider was drugged?"

"Of course it was."

"There wasn't any drug in this, was there?" continued the Court, as he held up a whiskey-bottle taken from her pocket the night before.

"Bless me, I never saw it before!" she gasped.

"But it was taken from your pocket.'

"Then some one put it there to convict a poor woman who lost her husband by a tornado nineteen years ago. Oh, sir, if you only knew how I had struggled.

"I do know, Catharine. You have struggled with the officers at least four times in the past year."

"But I was drugged, sir."

"That's the fourth time you've told that same story. Come, Catharine, you must go up."

"For one day. sir?"

"No—for thirty."

"Then I'm a dead widow, sir. I can never stand the disgrace of it. Can I send out and buy some poison?"

"Bijah will fix all that. Please fall back into the corridor, and I hope this will be a lesson to you."

Bijah gave her an apple, promised her his photograph, and so cheered her up that she forgot all about the poisor, and entered the omnibus singing "The Jug I Left Behind Me."

A Pennsylvania Stage.

"All aboard for the Limestone Ridge Limited Express!" Travel between Newport, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and New Germantown, Pennsylvania, a distance of thirty miles, is conducted by means of the primitive stage coach. The order to board came from the lusty lungs of Zack Rice, who comes of a family of stage drivers, his father, Zachariah Rice, Sr., and his brothers before him having driven the same route for "nigh on to forty years or more." The "express" is an uncouth, box-like vehicle, with blood-red panneled sides running gears the color of yellow ochre, and an enormous leather boot in the rear for storing mail pouches, Saratogas and other luggage. Sixteen passengers can be packed like herrings into the coach which is sometimes dragged by four horses and sometimes by two. Five miles toward sun-set New Bloomfield is reached, a country town, with a population of seven hundred and sixty, which requires four newspaper to keep it alive—a Hreculean task that none but newspapers could accomplish.

Not long ago a reorganization and election of officers of the People's Freight Railway Company occurred. This company was chartered by the last Legislature under the old Constitution, and is one of the many projected lines from New York to the West. The surveyed route crosses the Delaware at a point near Trenton, N. J., and passes through the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Perry, Huntington, Bedford, Somerset, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Washington, in this State. By reason of the fact that over fifty thousand dollars were expended in grading a portion of the road the charter has been kept alive. The financial crisis of 1873 stopped work, but recently new life has been infused therein. The officers elected are H. H. Bechtel, president; Jacob L. Markel secretary; James H. Graham, Jr., solicitor; O. H. P. Ryder, George F. Ensminger, W. F. Sadler, Hon. James H. Graham, H. H. Bechtel and John M. Smith, directors. The name of the company was changed to "The Pennsylvania Midland Railway Company." The corporation rights and franchises under the charter being very liberal, negotiations for their sale to Issac B. Hymer, of New York and Council Bluffs Railroad, are now in progress.

The work of locating the South Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs parallel with and crosses and recrosses the People's Freight from Marysville, on the Pennsylvania Central, through Sherman's Valley to the Broad Top regions, is how being vigorously prosecuted by two corps of engineers. Naturally the excitement among residents along the proposed route, many of whom have never seen a locomotive or heard its soporific shriek is intense.

Again to the westward twelve miles by the same primitive mode of locomotion, passing en route through a fertile valley, bustling villages and one of the most reliable agricultural districts in the State, where the farmers invest five dollars for rearing palatial barns for housing crops and protecting stock to one dollar expended on their private residences the little village is reached. A tramp of a mile to the northward and the solitary traveler stands amid the almost buried ruins of an old fort erected by the early settlers of Cumberland (now Perry) county in pre-revolutionary times to which with their families they could flee for the better protection of their lives from the oft-repeated and oft-time deathly assaults of the aborigines, upon whose domain they were encroaching and battling for supremancy. as is attested by the mounds in the vicinity which mark the graves of the Indian braves. The fort were erected in 1740 and was of unusual dimensions for its day. Its site was on a bluff commanding a good view of the surrounding coutrry and is on the farm of Andrew Troy. It was fashioned after the block houses in vogue at that early day and surmounted a deep excavation which has been nearly filled up with stones and other debris hauled from adjacent fields.

Within sight of the fort stood the old Presbyterian kirk erected by the Scotch Irish and German settlers in 1766. As the neighborhood was but sparesely settled at the time of which I write the people came many miles to worship God in the rude structure dedicated to the advancement of His kingdom on earth The local antiquarians are antagonistic in their description of the kirk, yet all agree that it was a log structure, quaint and curious. The first pastor was Rev. John Linn who died in 1820. It is said of Mr. Linn that he exerted a most wonderful influence througout the entire western end of the county in his day and generation, and as he moved among his parishioners in later years was invariably spoken of as "one of those hills nearest Heaven." The remodeled church stands on the site of the old kirk, and although its situation in midwinter appears bleak and desolate in the extreme it is one of matchless loveliness in the spring and summer time, when its flowers come shyly out in all their esthetic beauty; when its sloping banks and broad avenues are carpeted in delicate emerald and wooded by oaks which tower above all surroundings like Cyclopian giant. It would seem that here, if anywhere on earth the worship of God could be conducted in all the beauty and simplicity of holiness. The church edifice overlooks an old graveyard, in which repose the remains of many who were identified with the settlement of the county, not a few of whom bore historic names. The oldest engraved headstone bears the inscription: "Martha Robertson, died December 22, 1766, aged 81 years," although there are many more antiquated.

The Demon in the Sky.

One of the most interesting sights in the sky, and one which can be watched without a telescope, is the variations in the light of the star Algol, whose Arabic name means the Demon. It is sometimes called the Winking Demon. This wonderful star is now in a good position for observation, being nearly overhead at nightfall. It is the brightest of the little cluster called the Head of Medusa, which, according to the old fable, Perseus carries in his hand as he hurries to the rescue of Andromeda. For a little over two days and a half Algol shines as a star of the second magnitude. Then its light begins to fade, and in about three hours and a third it sinks to the fourth magnitude, glimmering so feebly that a casual observer would be unable to distinguish it from the faint stars in its neighborhood. Thus it remains for 18 minutes, and then begins to brighten again, and in the same time that it takes in growing dim, attains its former brilliancy. From one minimum to another is two days 20 hours and nearly 49 minutes. There will not be another minimum visible on this longitude early in the evening until February 18 at 8 o'clock and 24 minutes.

The fact that a star thus brightens and grows dim at regular intervals is in itself wonderful, but it appears all the more wonderful when we are told that Algol is a sun, probably larger than ours having an enormous dark body revolving around it at tremendous speed. Some astronomers think that this mysterious body will fall into the star, producing an outburst of light and heat that would be fatal to any living beings who might exist within millions of miles of that distantsun. Such a catastrophe would be visible to us in the sudden increase of splendor in the star.

Fugitive Inks.

The aniline violet pencils now extensively used in this country, as well as inks made of the same coloring matter, must be understood to produce writing of a very fugitive character; well enough perhaps, for amatory correspondence, which, in order to be in character with the feeling that prompts it, is possibly better to be of a somewhat transient kind. It is, however, different with most writing, and permanence is commonly recognized as an essential characteristic; and, as we have said, this quality does not belong to inks of the aniline violet series. A druggist whom we know found out this to his cost. He labeled some of his bottles with purple ink of a most telling brilliancy, but some time after was much surprised to find that not a trace of the writing was to be seen. The light effectually bleaches the aniline and we have noticed that exposure in a damp place produces the same effect.

The Millheim Journal.

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Job Work done on short notice.

BEININGER & BUMILLER,

Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

P. C. Weidemyer and J. D. Shortess preachers. German preachnig next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 1½ P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—John Kimport, supt.

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

United Brethren.

Rev. Shannon, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Bonifacius, Pastor.—Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—H. K. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

The Ladies' Mite Society of the St John's Lutheran church will meet on the evening of the first Monday of each month.

Mrs. Sadie J. Musser, Pres.
Mrs. J. A. W. Deininger, Sec.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

B. F. STOVER, Sec. R. B. HARTMAN, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

J. B. Hartman, Sec. John Kreamer, Pres't.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1882

DISTRICTS	NAME	P O ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W,	W. F. Reber	Bellefonte.
" S. W,	Charles Smith	"
" W. W,	Jas Schofield	"
Howard		
Milesburg	C K Easington	Milesburg
Millheim	A Walter	Millheim
Philipsburg	D W Holt	Philipsburg
Unionville	J C Smith	Fleming
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	C McLaughlin	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hipple	Pine Glen
College	Frank Taylor	Lemont
Curtin	Fredd Robb	Howard
Ferguson O P	A J Ohendorf	Pine Grove
" N P	J Heberling	Rock Springs
Gregg S P	M L Rishel	Spring Mills
" N P	Benj Limbert	"
Haines	Geo Kister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	A T Gray	Half Moon
Harris	James Kimport	Boalsburg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	J Q Miles	Julian
Liberty	W H Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	J J Hoy	Walker
Miles	Geo Haines	Wolf's Store
Patton	D L Meek	Buffalo Run
Penn	H E Duck	Millheim
Potter N P	G W Spangler	Tusseyville
" S P	J W Wolf	Centre Hall
Rush	Wm Cullen	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	Wm Haines	Snow Shoe
Spring	T M Barnhart	Bellefonte
Taylor	V Beckwith	Fowler
Union	Christ Hoover	Fleming
Walker	A Kreamer	Hublersburg
Worth	W G Morrison	Port Matilda

R. H. FORSTER, Chairman.
H. A. MCKEE, Secretary.

Judge Blatchford.

Ex-Senator Conkling and Senator Edmonds having both declined the vacant Judgship of the United States Supreme Court, President Arthur appointed Judge Samuel Blatchford of New York, to the place. The appointment meets with much favor throughout the country and is in happy contrast with the appointments of Conkling and Edmonds. Had President Arthur appointed Blatchford at first he would have escaped much severe but deserved criticisms. Howeyer the country has much reason to congratulate itself that Arthur's third attempt has hit so competent and worthy a man.

The Philadelphia *Times* gives the following good pen picture of the new judge:

No better man than Judge Blatchford could have been selected. While there was strong and very reasonable opposition to the appointment of an average New York man there could be no objection to Blatchford. He is a native of New York and to a ripe and and valuable experience at the bar of that State in associatop with some of its ablest members he adds the not less valuable experience of fifteen years service on the Federal bench. He was appointed United States District Judge in 1867 and promoted to the Circuit Judgeship in 1878. He is now sixty-two years of age and comes of a legal family.

On the bench Judge Blatchford has won a high position. He has the respect of all who have had business in his courts. His integrity has never been questioned and his opinions have been distinguished for their soundness and clearness. He will take to the Supreme bench none of the petty spites or narrow views of the politician with enemies to punish and friends to serve. He will honor it with his ability and his well-balanced mind and sound judgement will prove of great service.

In calling Gray and Blatchford to the Supreme bench President Arthur has been most fortunate. He cannot be criticized for such appointments. If he had been as discreet in all his selections he would not now be hesitating to proceed with the actual work of his administration because he fears public opinion.

Mormonism Must Go.

On the 14th instant congress passed a bill by a vote of one hundred and ninety-nine yeas to forty-two nays, which gives the death-blow to mormonism, that twin relic of barbarism. The bill had previously passed the senate and now only awaits the signature of the President to make it the law of the land. President Arthur will approve the bill of course, and all that is necessary to eradicate the foul cancer from our body politic is, a faithful and stern execution of the law. Even the small number that voted against the passage of the bill were really in favor of it. They merely wanted time for an amendment and debate, but failed, and the bill was passed as received by the senate, without any change, by a very decisive vote.

The principal provisions of the bill are that any man living in a State or Territory within the United States who is found cohabiting with more than one woman shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty is fixed at $300 fine, or imprisonment for six months or both. The bill further provides that no polygamist or bigamist shall have the right to vote in any election, or to hold office under the Government, even if he be elected.

The Auditors' Report.

The *Watchman* of last week brings a lengthy article on the report of our county auditors, which we would much like to give to our readers entire, but our limited space absolutely forbids it. The report is on file in the Prothonotary's office and may be examined by any citizen who wishes to do so.

They report the balance in the hands of the treasurer due the county at $5,-632,58, and the amount of outstanding taxes, Jan 1st, 1882, at $60,166,-85. This is $65.82 less than the amount stated in the commissioners' report.

The overcharges in the Sheriff's account amount to a total of $1,612.90, as stated in the JOURNAL two weeks ago.

Besides this the auditors report that the sum of $465.07 was paid out to sundry persons on orders issued by the commissioners without warrant of law. They charge up the one third of this amount, $155 02⅓ to each one of the old board of commissioners.

In closing their report the auditors severely criticise the sheriff and commissioners for the manner in which they conducted their business and kept their accounts. The *Watchman* closes its article by stating that

"The amount thus shown to be due the county from the late sheriff and board of commissioners was entered on the prothonotary's docket as a lien against them and their bondsman on Wednesday last and the new board of commissioners will proceed to collect these sums at once."

An Opinion On Conkling.

The *Religious Telescope*, published at Dayton, Ohio, does not have just the best opinion of the proud and lordly Conkling, as will be seen by the following extracts·

A man who like Conkling has all his life been in politics and became such an inflated, pedantic, aristocratic, and bull-headed politician as to disgust all humanity with an opposition to the government which ended in a fanatic assassinating the President he opposed, is not fit for the Supreme bench. He only is fit to sit on the stool of disgust to which all who speak out their better convictions assign him. President Arthur is opening the way to shame on his administration by trying to build up Roscoe Conkling.

[From the Boston Post.]

Make Him High Cockalorum.

Grant has had bull pups, fast horses, Jersey cows, houses, house lots, fat purses of money, two terms of the Presidency, a bank Presidency, a Mexican land grant given him, a house full of trinkets from the Shah of Persia, the King of Siam, and from emperors, empresses, queens; lords, dukes, barons counts, and Wall street brokers; and now the Senate of the United Stated has voted to make him General of the Army with a fat salary.

Why not declare Grant to be the grand high cockalorum of the universe and be done with it? The Democratic Senators who voted to make him General of the army, would doubtless be glad to do what they could in this direction. His salary should not be less than $10,000,000.

Good Condition of the State Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the times.

HARRISBURG, March 14.—The monthly statement of the State Treasurer and Auditor General, which will be published to-morrow, will show a balance in the general fund of over $1,700,000, the largest amount ever known to have accumulated. Under the law all the money in the general fund in excess of $500,000 is required to be placed to the credit of the sinking fund on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. On April 1 at least $1,000,-000 will diverted from the general to the sinking fund, to be applied to the extinguishment of the state debt, which is now about $19,450,000. The plethoric condition of the general fund is due to the promptitude of corporations in paying their taxes for the year.

The Bellefonte *Republican* seems to be slightly in favor of Beaver, for Governor. All right—but if the Democratic state convention will have the good sense to nominate Mayor King, of Philadelphia, any Cameron man that may be nominated will be lifted clear out of his boots. Now "do'nt you forget it."

News Miscellany.

The contract of the erection of the new Methodist Episcopal church building, at Hollidaysburg, has been awarded to D. K. Tate, of Bellefonte for the sum of $11,766.

TILDEN'S NEW HOME.

Young ladies who have a fancy for marrying a rich bachlor of first rate standing may enjoy reading this paragraph and "set their caps" accordingly: "The new house which Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is building on the site of his former mansion, 15 Gramercy Park, will be one of the costliest on Manhattan island, the estimates running all the way from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. The materials used are Scoth red sandston, Belleville brownstone and Maine granite. The whole front of house is one mass of elaborate carving, wherever the Carlisle stone is used, and upon this part of the work no fewer than forty men have been employed for several months."

A Rattlesnake's Cosy Quarters

From the Gonzales Texas Inquirer.

A young man on the Miller farm, near Gonzales, Texas, was plowing with mules and noticed that the one on the right seemed to be suffering and his jaw was considerably swollen. In the evening he noticed the left mule pulling off from the other one and observed the head of a rattlesnake sticking out of the straw collar which the right mule wore. It had probably wintered in the collar in a dormant state.

IN refusing to commute the sentence of a St. Louis murderer, the Governor of Missouri says: "I have not one particle of sympathy for the murderers of women, who, after the cowardly deed, shrink behind the coward's plea of insanity and plead for mercy." They should remember that the law is not made for mercy, but punishment, and that, having had no mercy towards their victims, they have no right to ask such from the executors of the law."

A farmer in the Neustead neighborhood, near Hopkinsville, Ky., left gambreled swine hanging on a pole out of doors. During the night a colored man stole a shoat and walked off with the porker on his shoulders. In attempting to pitch the animal over the fence a half mile away, the gambreled stick caught the thief's neck and the force of the fall was so great that the neck was broken. On the following day a person riding by saw a strange sight—on one side of the fence a dead thief and suspended on the other a dead porker.

AUDITOR'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF HAINES TOWNSHIP.

Supervisors in account with Haines township.

DR.

To Cash of 1880	$420.82
" Duplicate of 1881	568.78
	$989.60

CR.

By Exonerations	6.33
" Work done on roads	557.14
" Services, Lumber& collecting	91 89
" Attorney's Fees	10.00
" Printing township tickets	2.50
" Powder, &c.	1.04
" Cash paid over on day of settlement	320.79
	$989.60

Overseers in account with Haines township.

DR.

To Cash of 1880	$430.99
" Duplicate of 1881	558.04
	$989.03

CR.

By Exonerations	5.67
" Services and Percentage	30.47
" Keeping Poor and Burying, &c.	554.64
" Laying Tax and Collecting	10.45
" Doctor Bill	38.30
" Cash paid over on day of settlement	349.50
	$989.03

Cash on Hand	$670.20
Paid H. G. Shaffer	5.00
" Auditors' Fee	3.00
" Overseers & Supervisors on day of settlement	3.25
	11.25
Balance due Haines township	$659.04

We, the undersigned Auditors of Haines Township have examined the above accounts and found them correct as stated.

J. W. RUNKLE,
J. WINKELBLECH, } Auditors.
March 13, '82. W. T. MEYER,

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed an application and deposited the purchase money with the Secretary of Internal Affairs for a tract of land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., containing 150 acres, more or less, bounded on the east by lands of M. F. Hess, and on the south, west and north by vacant lands.

3t J. L. KREAMER.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By an order issued by the Orphan's Court of Centre Co. the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises at Coburn, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1882,

all that certain lot, containing one-fourth acre more or less, bounded on the west by lands of Jacob Witmyer, and on the north, east and south by lands of Benj. Kerstetter, being the property of Daniel S. Kerstetter, deceased. Thereon erected a good, new dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE: One half on confirmation of sale, and balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

BENJAMIN KERSTETTER, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have filed an application and deposited the purchase money with the Secretary of Internal Affairs for fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Miles township, Centre Co. Pa., bound on the east by lands of M. J. Hall, north by lands of Philip Gramly and others, t west by lands of C. Derringer and others, and south by lands of D. Krape and others.

3t A. W. HAFER, JEROME SPIGELMYER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Margaret E. Fisher, late of Miles township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

6t BENJAMIN F. MILLER.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed an application and deposited the purchase money with the Secretary of Internal Affairs for a tract of land containing 200 acres more or less, situate in Haines township, Centre Co. Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Jacob Fees, south by lands of Pardee & Cook, west by lands of Pardee & Cook and R. F. Brown, and north by lands in the warrantee name of James Henry.

6t H. B. Cawley.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLFONTE, PA,

C. G. MCMILLEN, PROPRIETOR.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.05	10.30	1.45	6.00
Lewisburg ar	7.25	10.45	2.05	6.1o
Lewisburg lv	7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.52	2.12	
Biehl	7.41	11.04	2.22	
Vicksburg	7.47	11.10	2.28	
Mifflinburg	8.03	11.30	3.00	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.24	
Laurelton	8.35	ar 11.35	3.35	
Wicker Run	9.00		4.00	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.18	
Fowler	9.37		4.40	
Coburn	9.48		4.59	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.20	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon ar	6.45	ar 10.05	ar 1.05	ar 5.20
Lewisburg	6.35	9.50	12.50	5.10
Fair Ground		9.35	12.33	4.48
Biehl		9.25	12.22	4.36
Vicksburg		9.20	12.15	4.28
Mifflinburg		9.05	12.25	4.10
Millmont		8.45	11.55	3.42
Laurelton		8.35	11 50	3.35
Wiker Run		8.10		3.08
Cherry Run		7.52		2.50
Fowler		7.35		2.30
Coburn		7.20		2.19
Spring Mills		6.50		1.50

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

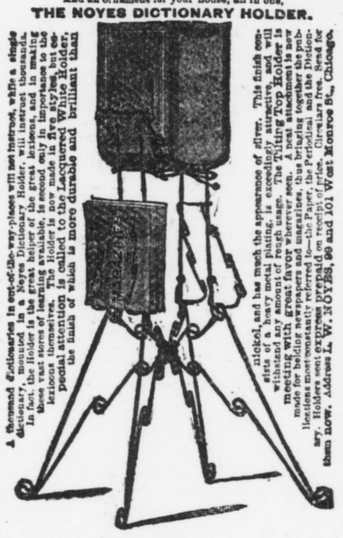
Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY,
A PLACE FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS,
A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
And an ornament for your house, all in one,
THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.



A thousand dictionaries in one—the very places you are tortured, while a single dictionary, mounted in a Noyes Dictionary Holder, will instruct the whole family. In fact, the Holder is the great helper of the great helpless, and in making these vast stores of learning available is second only in importance to the Printing Press itself. Special attention is called to the Lacquered White Holder, the finish of which is more durable and brilliant than nickel, and has much the appearance of silver. This finish consists of a heavy metal plating, is exceedingly attractive, and will not tarnish. The Tilting Top Holder is the most convenient for rough usage. The Tilting Top Holder is made for holding newspapers and magazines, thus bringing together the publications most constantly referred to—the Paper, the Periodical, and the Dictionary. Send for circulars. Address I. W. NOYES, 90 and 101 West Monroe St., Chicago.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had **thirty-five years' experience.**

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, **$3.20** a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Dec 19th, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p. m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m
"	" Sunbury	6 30 a. m
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a. m
"	" Renovo	11 05 a .m
"	" Kane	3 50 p.m
"	arr. at Erie	7 45 p. m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	8 00 a. m
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m
"	" sunbury	1 50p.m
"	" Williamsport	3 15 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p. m
"	" Renovo	5.30 p. m
"	arr. at Kane	10.05 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 20 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	3 05 p. m.
"	" sutbury	5 15 p.m.
"	" Williamsport	7 10 p. m.
"	arr. at Lock Haven	8 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Lock Haven EX.	leaves Lock Haven	7 50 a. m
"	" Williamsport	9 05 a. m
"	" Sunbury	10 50 a m
"	arr. at Harrisburg	12 5 5 p. m
"	" Philadelphia	5 15 p. m
FAST LINE	leaves Canandaigua	7 05 d. m
"	" Watkin	8 40 p. m
"	" Elmira	9 30 p. m
"	" Willmasport	12 15 a. m
"	" Sunbury	1 32 a. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 15 a. m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Kane	6 00 a. m
"	" Renovo	10 05 a. m
"	" Lock Haven	11 15 a. m
"	" Williamsport	12 15 p. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 30 p. m
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11 55 p. m
"	" Kane	4 10 a. m.
"	" Renovo	9 00 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	" Sunbury	1 05 a. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m
"	Philadelphia	7 00 a. m

Erie Mail and Fast Line and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

A. SIMON & SONS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

keep the largest stock in the city.

143 MAIN STREET,

LOCK HAVEN.

GO TO

SIMON BROTHERS,

THE BOSS CLOTHIERS

for your Clothing.

45 MAIN STREET,

LOCK HAVEN.

IT WILL PAY YOU

—TO VISIT—

J. R. Smith & Co's

MAMMOTH SUPPLY DEPOT,

NOS. 113 & 114 FRONT STR,

MILTON, PA.

We are now offering the largest stock and greatest variety of

Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, &c.

in the State. PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, consisting in part of Rich and Furniture

All the latest Designs

in Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany and Ebony. We make a

Specialty in Parlor Suits,

and will sell them lower than any Party in the state. Prices ranging FROM $30 TO $500. If you contemplate buying a

PIANO, ORGAN OR SEWING MACHINE,

it will pay you to write us for prices. We also carry a large line of extra Super, Body and Tapesty Brussels Carpets.

A Good Brussels Carpet at 70 cts. per yard.

Our stock of Plain, Cut and Engraved Table Glass-ware, Plain and Decorated French China, Silver Plated-ware, Lamps and Chandeliers, &c.

is well worth your inspection. Our sales exceed those of any House in our line in the state.

LOW PRICES DO IT.

We extend an invitation to you to visit us and will take pleasure in showing you through our various Departments.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.,

Manufacturers of FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS.

THE MITCHELL STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON.

Also Three-Spring and Four-Spring Wagons, and Side-Spring Buggies.

The MITCHELL WAGON is Monarch of the Road; only the very best stock used in its construction and made by the best wagon mechanics in the world. The Spring Wagon and Buggy Department is entirely separate from the Farm Wagon shops. And for the manufacture of this class of work we have facilities unsurpassed. Send for Catalogue and Illustrated Price List.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.

STORE CLOSED!

THE

BEE HIVE STORE

OF

LOCK HAVEN

Was Closed Friday, January 6th, 1882, to mark down the entire stock of Dry Goods, to close them out before taking account of stock. February 1st, 1882.

We will enumerate some of our Greatest Bargains, beginning in the

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

In this we will offer you an elegant line of brocade dress goods at 6¼ cts; a lot of all wool 23-inch cashmere at 12½ cts, these are in black only; a lot of fancy plaids greatly reduced, a lot of all wool armures greatly reduced, together with a full line of all wool cashmeres in black and colors.

Fancy flannel suitings in all the newest shades.

Plain silks in black and colors, brocade silks in black and colors, Satins, Satin Marveloo, &c.

NOTION & HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

In this line of goods we will save you 20 PER CENT. during this great sale; we have reduced all goods in this department as in every other, such as Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Gimps, Corsets, in fact everything in Notions that is kept in a first class dry goods store.

Great Reduction in Woolen Goods.

Such as ladies' cloaking, men and boys' suitings, cassimeres, flannels jeans, satinetts.

Great reduction in table linens, towels and napkins; of this goods we have an immense stock and are offering them cheaper than ever before known.

Great Reduction in Carpets,

Oil cloths—floor and table, white and colored blankets; a good grey blanket for 75 cents, fine 5-ply Carpet Chain at 25 cents.

We would call particular attention to our

COAT AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

We will sell you during this great sale an all wool dolman, nicely trimmed

FOR 6 DOLLARS.

Our shawls we have reduced greatly. We would rather sell them now

LESS THAN COST

than carry them over the season.

Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

On these goods we will guarantee to

SAVE YOU 20 PER CENT

by buying them now of us during the great sale. Great reduction in 5-6 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 sheeting and pillow casing.

GREAT REDUCTION

In our entire line of Domestic Dry Goods, such as Calicoes, Muslin, Ginghams, Shirtings, and all kinds of staple Dry Goods. During this great sale we will offer the

MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS EVER OFFERED BY ANY STORE IN LOCK HAVEN.

OUR TERMS during this great sale, at prices to which we have marked our goods, will be EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.

WANTED—1000 *Poundi of Good Tub Washed WOOL in Exchange FOR CASH.*

BEE HIVE STORE

65 MAIN STREET, LOCKHAVEN, PA.

J. F. Everett & Co.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23., 1882.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,

Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

SALE REGISTER

Persons getting sale bills printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE will have their sales announced in this register free of charge.

Feb. 24th—John Long, near Millheim; live stock and farming implements.

Feb. 26th—George M. Harter, Penn twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 1st—Daniel E. Gentzel, Penn twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 2nd—William Yearick, Gregg twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 3rd—William Weaver, Gregg twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 4th.—Michael Ebert, Coburn, live stock and farming implements.

March 9th—Cyrus Philips, Aaronsburg; live stock, farming implements and household goods.

March 10th—Jacob Keen, Penn twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 11th—Rev. S. Smith, three miles west of Millheim, homestead of Henry Smith, deceased.

March 11th.—Heirs of Elizabeth Motz, Woodward, household goods.

March 14th.—Jesse Long, near Rebersburg, live stock and farming utensils.

March 15th—John Bame, near Millheim; live stock, farming implements and household goods.

March 23rd.—John Zarker, Millheim, household goods.

March 24th—Amelia Hettinger, Haines township, live stock, farming implements and household goods.

March 25th—Henry N. Kreamer, Millheim live stock, lot of new furniture and household goods.

March 29th—Perry Stover, Coburn, live stock and household goods.

April 8th—Benj. Kerstetter, Administrator of Daniel S. Kerstetter, dec'd. Homestead at Coburn.

—Union county is agitating the question of a poor house.

—Saturday—rain and sleet, very disagreeable, even for March weather. Good sized thunder gust in the evening

—We are informed that Rev. Zwingly Yearick has declined a call from the Aaronsburg (Reformed) charge.

—Communications giving local news and happenings in short, readable form, are always welcome. Send them in friends.

—To-morrow (Friday) Jonathan Moyer, one of the murderers of the Kintzlers, will be hung at Middleburg, Snyder county.

—The *Reporter* intimates that somebody in Miles township has been cutting too many scalps out of one skunk skin. Who is the guilty chap?

—Haines township has a cash balance in her treasury of $639.04, and all debts paid. That is what we call good managment.

—Those of our subscibers who change their post office addresses by removing to other places will please notify us of the fact. 3t

—Sales and flitting are plenty, but corn, potatoes and apples scarce. Patience, friends—a good fruit year is prophesied by those old enough to know.

—The JOURNAL OFFICE had printed more sale bills this winter and spring than ever before in the same time, and we are ready to print many more. Our bills are popular.

—Brother Tuten has recently invented a very ingenious and convenient little article for country editors and thinks of getting it patented. He calls it "*It is said.*"

—Our borough fathers appointed Jonathan Harter Treasurer of the borough. This is an excellent selection, for if the borough gets *strapped* Yont can run the shanty on his own hook.

—All goods at the Philapelphia Branch Clothing House are marked in plain figures and the lowest figures at that you can find anywhere. Lewin is not to be undersold by anybody. 2t

—Our friend Frank Musser will again open a school in Aaronsburg, in April. Frank is a thorough scholar, an experienced, competent teacher and a young man of good standing and character. Hope he will get a good school.

—If you need a dictionary—and you certainly do, for have been talking about getting one this long while—don't spend your money for anything less than Webster's Unabridged, the latest and best. The Journal store will furnish you one as cheaply as anywhere.

—We learn from reliable sources that several young mechanics expect to remove to town in spring to go into business. That's just the class of people we want. Good steady, industrious mechanic's are doubly welcome. Come along—a dozen of you at once.

—Prof. Kurzenknabe passed through town on Monday, stopping just long enough to shake hands with his friends. He has just closed a successful singing class and concert at Logansville and now goes to Hartleton. He is in best health and spirits.

CAUTION.—All persons, and more particularly merchants, are hereby cautioned not to sell goods to any person on my name without a written order from me, as I will hereafter pay no accounts except contracted by myself.

WILLIAM WOLF.

—J. A. Limbert, the mail contractor on the route betwen Coburn and Woodward, is prepared to carry express packages and other goods to all points along the route at reasonable charges. All business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to.

—Miss Mary E. Strohm wishes to inform the citizens of Millheim that she expects to open a subscription school this spring, and hereby most respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Tuition—$1.25 to $150. 3t

—John H. Breon, the jolly miller at Centre Mills, last week ground 24 barrels and 127 pounds of excellent flour from 100 bushels of wheat, for Jackson Limbert. This is within a small fraction an average of a barrell for every four bushels. Who can beat it?

SELECT SCHOOL.—W. Frank Musser, A. B., will open a select school in the Academy building, Aaronsburg, Monday, April 17th next. The course of instruction will include the English branches, Latin, Greek and German. For terms and particulars address

W. FRANK MUSSER.

3t

WHITCOMB.—Lock Haven's most enterprising clothier, has reconstructed, rearranged, revised and reinserted his advertisement. Read it—it will do your heart good just to see how cheaply Whitcomb sells. He knows exactly what he is doing and can suit people to a T, both in quality and price.

—The old and new cemeteries of Mifflinburg are in a terrible condition and sadly need repairing—both on the part of the association and lot owners. This duty should not be neglected any longer. Beautify the "city of the dead."—*Mifflinburg Telegraph.*

The same can be said and with more force of the Millheim cemetery, but it seems almost impossible to induce people to take a proper interest in such matters.

—A fine line of Family Bibles, Presentation Bibles, Photograph Albums Velvet Frames, French Vases, Beautiful Scrap Pictures, Paper Boxes, and a great variety of Fancy Goods generally Splendid S. School, Day School and Visiting and other Cards—all very cheap, at the Journal Store. tf

A BUSY PLACE.—One of the busiest places in Penns Valley is the MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS. Fine monuments and elegant head stones are made in the best style of the art and in quick succession. The establishment has earned a reputation for good work and fair dealings second to none in this part of the state, and has a wide spread and increasing patronage. tf

—If you want a suit of furniture, or even a single piece, remember that Camp, at Centre Hall, will sell you as low, if not lower than you could buy anywhere—besides which you can go to Centre Hall and return home from any part of Penns Valley in a day, and in that way save expense. Patronise Camp and you will be well satisfied both with his work and prices. 2t

The Summer Session of Spring Mills Academy

will begin MONDAY, APR. 17th., 1882. Tuition $10, 13 and 16 for term of twenty weeks. Boarding reasonable. For further information call on or address

LEWIS REITER, A. B., Principal,
SPRING MILLS, PA.

GOOD AND TIMELY HINT.—Business over the country is booming, manufactories are crowded with orders, railroads are taxed to their utmost to convey freight, money is plenty, real estate is advancing, States and municipal treasuries are filling up—what a contrast with the deplorable condition of things a few years ago. The careful man will now provide for the future, when the evil days shall come, but the thoughtless young man will spend that which he has and let the future take care of itself.—*Ex.*

A SURPRISE PARTY.—A number of our ladies gave Rev. N. Shannon a surprise donation on Wednesday evening of last week. The family had no intimation of the intended raid, and when the ladies came, one after another, with baskets, bundles and packages, their surprise was only equaled by their joy and thankfulness. Something like fifteen dollars' worth of groceries, dry goods and sundries were piled upon a table in the room. After a pleasant time spent in social conversation, and a short address and prayer by Mr. Shannon, the ladies left for their homes well pleased for having made one home happy. Such deeds are what we call practical religion—such scenes cause the angels to rejoice. They strengthen the bonds of love and charity on earth and bear precious fruit for eternity. *.

ANOTHER.—On Monday afternoon a number of the good people of Aaronsburg, together with a few from Millheim, made a surprise visit to Mr. B's, in the former place, bringing wood, wheat, flour, potatoes, apples and groceries in quite respectable quantities, and of prime quality. The "man with a voice" was on hand to make a little speech, and the kind donors were about as happy as the recipients of the timely presents.

Mr. B. is an industrious mechanic and a most worthy citizen, but has been afflicted with sickness and unable to work for over a year.

NEW WORDS.—The new Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, numbering 1928 quarto pages, contains nearly 5000 new words or new meanings of old ones. These words range over the fields of science, medicine, invention, discovery, research, etc., departments which in this age are constantly yielding fresh ideas, requiring new words to express them.

That they have not been hastily compiled is evidenced by the accuracy of and careful study given to their etymology and definitions.

The intelligent reader, or any reader who would be intelligent, will find this feature of the dictionary quite indispensable.

Rev. P. C. Weidemyer's Case in Court.

From the Lewisburg Chronicle of March 16th.

This case occupied the Court the better part of two days, but the Court, while charging the jury that the matter complained of was libelious, directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty of the charge, because of a failure in proof of such publication as was necessary to sustain the indictment. The jury however, imposed costs upon the defendant, and after rendering their verdict united in the following statement, which was done in justice to the prosecutor:

"We, the undersigned juryman who sat upon the trial of Christiana Catherman, in which the Rev. Peter C. Weidemyer was the prosecutor, having rendered our verdict of not guilty, in accordance with the direction of the Court because of the technical failure of proof of publication do with great cordiality and perfect unanimity say that before them the charge made against him of improper conduct at the Camp-meeting near Yeisley's in the county of Union, in the summer of 1878, was wholly unsustained, that the Rev. Peter C. Weidemyer clearly showed, by the evidence that the charge was unfounded and that the said Rev. Peter C. Weidemyer came out of it with an unspotted character and unsullied reputation. We do this at our own suggestion and with a desire to vindicate the character of one whom we regard as entirely innocent.

"John Rishel, T. V. Harbeson, Jacob Gutelius, Dan'l Rishel, John V. Barber, John Oldt, Thos. Reber, Wm. H. Schrack, Daniel Smith, Geo. P. Noll, Noah Hoffman, J. C. Irvine."

BRUSH VALLEY ITEMS.

Squire Carlin is about ready to put on the judical robe.

The flitting season is at hand and quite a number of changes will be made

Our doctors announce "good times" as quite a number of people are sick.

Three new houses will be erected in Rebersburg the coming summer. Mr. Jefferson Royer is first to begin active work.

No more tooth-ache—Dr. L. H. Leitzell, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Dental College, has located in Rebersburg, and already has an extensive practice.

Money is quite plenty in our valley this spring. Nearly everybody—excepting "Occasional" seems to be anxious to deposit a little surplus cash. By the way, Mr. Editor what will *you* do with your thousands, eh? [What a cruel, heartless question to ask a poor editor. No, it is too much, even for our almost matchless patience. We hope the school directors of Miles will establish a school in which *good manners* will be the exclusive branch taught, and "Occasional" the only pupil. Ed.]

Our teachers need not expect increased salaries in the near future, as two new ones have arrived with the intent to stay. One stops with Mr. J. C. Morris while the other stays with Mr. C. O. Mallory—both places well suited for pedagogical training. By the way one is a girl, the other a boy. Now for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

OCCASIONAL.

The Smallpox Excitement in South Bethlehem.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 15.—The smallpox excitement at South Bethlehem continues unabated and 120 cases are now reported in a small town of about four thousand inhabitents. The faculty of the Lehigh University decided this morning to allow any students to leave who desired, until further notice, and the students are now hurriedly leaving for home. Many heads of families are arriving on every train and taking their daughters from Bishopthorpe school, which is located on an eminence a short distance from the town. It is probable that the scare will close that school. It is too early to state definitely the virulence of the disease, although it is known that several cases of confluent smallpox have been reported. No deaths as yet. The authorities are talking about arresting a drunken doctor, who visits patients, and then travels around with the same clothing on. Ten more houses were quarantined this forenoon. A number of violent patients, with confluent smallpox, are handcuffed and guarded at home.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, March, 19.—The smallpox excitement here continues, though it is more subdued than last week, because of the belief that the epidemic is under control. Nearly every person here and in Bethlehem has been vaccinnated and good results are already apparant. Only four new cases have been reported. Eighteen deaths have been reported since Friday, two occurring to-day. There are now five cases in Bethlehem and one in old South Bethlehem.

Sergeant Mason's Sentence.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The court-martial in the case of Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, rendered the following sentence from Governor's Island to-day: "Sentence: To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due to him, and then to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct for eight years.

THE ROYCE REAPER.—I hereby make known to the farmers of Centre county that I intend as heretofore to ship reapers on trial to all who wish to buy. I ask no one to sign any contract but all will have a fair trial before buying. The Royce must stand or fall on its own merits. For simplicity of construction, lightness of draft, ease of management and efficiency of work it stands unrivaled. For further information I respectfully refer to men who have used it—Jacob Kerstetter, Daniel E. Gentzel, Jacob J. Gentzel, Coburn Post Office, and others.

Apply to

SAMUEL CAMPBELL
Sunbury, Pa., or
J. H. MUSSER, solicitor,
Aaronsburg, Pa.

tf

Petitions are in circulation and are very generally signed for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, the man who tried to shoot the assassin Guiteau.

Guiteau is still engaged in the autograph and photograph business. His average daily sales to visitors reach from $12 to $15, and upon some days he takes in $20. He recently offered this sentiment to some ministers who called to see him: "The Republican party, wrecked by Garfield, saved by Guiteau's inspiration and Arthur's statesmanship."

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. U. F. Swengel, Rev. J. M. Dick, of Liverpool, and Miss Alice Conrad, of Duncannon.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Albert C. Mingle, of Bellefonte, to Miss Maggie E., daughter of George Hoffer, of State College, Pa.

"Cap" is a graduate of the JOURNAL office, and a gentleman in the best sense of the word. He is now one of the most successful young business men in Bellefonte, where his standing is strictly prime—"A No. 1." He was down this way last week to give his relatives and friends an opportunity to get acquainted with his brand new wife, and they are simply delighted with Cap's good choice and judgement. The happy couple have our best congratulations and wishes.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat	1.30
Corn	80
Rye	85
Oats White	50
Buckwheat	
Flour	6.50
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	9.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	
Timothyseed	2.00
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.00to 5.00
Butter	30
Hams	12
Sides	9
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	16
Potatoes	1 25
Lard	11
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	6
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.20
Chestnut	4.80
Pea	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.20

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

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The celebrated Washington Vein of

ROOFING SLATES

for Roofs, &c., from the famous SLATE QUARRIES of SLATINTON, LEHIGH CO., PENNA.

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AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES of the undersigned who is a practical Slate Roofer of many years experience. Those in want of Slate and Roofing done can secure it

At The Lowest Rates.

Old buildings re-roofed at the lowest rates, without the assistance of other mechanics. For prices and terms call on or write to the undersigned at H. K. WHITMAN'S RESIDENCE,

Broadway Street, near P. & E. Depot,

MILTON, PA.

DUAN NEFF, Agent.

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If you intend to "GET THE BEST," get

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C. F. Deininger's house on Main Street.

TRY DR. STAM'S SPECIFIC PILE MEDICINE—It gives instant relief.

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When in want of a pair of Boots, Shoes or Rubbers send to

KAMP'S

in Lock Haven and you can get them as low as in Philadelpia or New York. If they don't suit you you can return them and get your money back. First rate goods at low prices is my motto.

JACOB KAMP.

To Country dealers, I will sell at wholesale prices, freight added.

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MILLHEIM PA.,

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN,

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

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Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

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PROPRIETORS,

would most respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture everything in their line of first class quality. They have found a superior kind of clay and will constantly keep on hand a full line of

CROCKERY, BREAD & PIE DISHES, PLAIN & FANCY FLOWER POTS, STOVE COLLARS, &c.

ysHoping to merit the confidence of the public qi furnishing the best grade of ware they would epectfully solicit a share of its patronage. 1y

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Walnut & Fancy Chamber Suits, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sinks, WASHSTANDS, Parlor Tables, Breakfast Tables, Extension Tables, Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, and everything else in the Furniture line at the lowest prices. I hope to merit the patronage of the public by good work and moderate prices. Please call and see my stock before you go out of your own valley for your furniture. You can do fully as well at home as you can anywhere else.

TRY ME!

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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We have many advantages both in purchasing and handling goods, and we propose

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Always ahead in Low Prices and Good Goods, is what has directed the rush to our store for the past few years, and we intend to keep the crowd moving in that direction.

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And the Largest Stock to select from, with prices that no one ever beat and seldom equaled.

TRY TRADING WITH US!

AND IF YOU ARE LIKE THE REST OF MANKIND, AND WE RATHER THINK YOU ARE, YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THE RESULT.

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THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.

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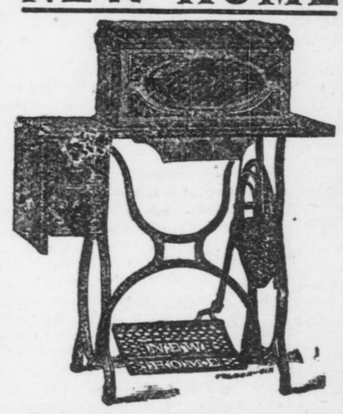

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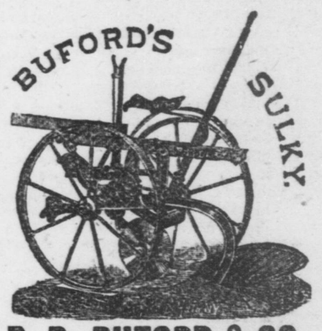

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S. H. YOCUM,

Attorney-at-Law,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Glass

America is learning from France and England the effect of museums of art on industrial and commercial interests. The last few years have largely added to our public and private acquisitions, and the immediate result has been marked in our advanced manufactures and trade. The Museum of Art in Philadelphia has acquired several collections of glass which form a series of illustrations of the manufacture from its invention down to modern times. The entire collection in the Museum ranks among the finest and most complete exhibitions of the history of this industry now known. While certain European collections are richer in specific departments and periods of manufacture, the New York collection is richer in others, and few museums now show as full and continuous a history of the subject. The invention of glass is commonly attributed to the Phœnicians. Very ancient discoveries of glass in Egypt have somewhat shaken this attribution, and it will remain uncertain until further discoveries settle the question. The Phœnicians, whether discoverers of the art or not, did not until a late period make useful articles to contain liquids, The earlier products for some centuries seem to have been confined to what we call pastes, mostly in small objects, signets, and amulets. There are a very few glass bowls and other useful objects in the Cesnola collection known as Phœnician, because found in Phœnician tombs, and these are all thick, heavy glass, contrasting with the light and graceful work of the Greeks. They are, however, of a late period. Phœnician gems in paste, the early products, are among the treasures of the Kurium Temple in the collection. These pastes were in large part imitations of stones, especially of Lapis Lazuli, one of the most esteemed of the ancient precious stones. Down to the time of the destruction of the Kurium Temple and the burial of its recently-found treasure chambers it is probable that no glass had been made for household use or ordinary purposes of utility. Herodotus, writing about B. C. 450, seems to have known of glass only as a costly paste in gems, and the absence of other examples among the great variety of objects in the Kurium vaults confirms the deduction which had been made before, that it was not till some time after this date that useful articles were made by the Greeks. During the four centuries preceding the Christian era these wonderful Greeks utilized the art of producing glass of variety in form, color and purpose. By far the most valuable collection of Greek glass now known is that in the Cesnola collection, which thus illustrates the history of the manufacture, from the early down to Roman times. Here the Chauvet collection, presented by Mr. H. G. Marquand, takes up the history, lapping over on the Cesnola collection in a few early specimens and giving examples of Greek; Roman and mediæval European work. This collection consists largely of choice and beautiful examples, and exhibits practically the skill of glassmakers in various times.

The Roman passion for engraved gems revived the use of pastes with impressions or casts of stones and other engravings, and the popularity of these resulted in the transmission to and through the Byzantine imperial period of the art of making and using opaque colored glass for mosaics and other purposes. Among the King gems are examples of these Roman pastes which are indispensable illustrations in glass history, and their mediæval successors are in the Chauvet collection in a few excellent specimens. No modern chemists have furnished to glassmakers any richer colors than some which the ancient chemists had found and the ancient makers used. But no workmen ever attained such wonderful skill and freedom in the manipulation of the ductile material, and no chemist produced such varieties of colors and shades as did the late mediæval and cinque cento manufacturers. Glass in their hands became congealed atmosphere, with all the hues of cold mornings, golden middays and gorgeous sunsets; atmosphere with floating clouds and wreaths and tints of smoke, drifting frosty iridescence and lurid effects of approaching storms. Grotesque, fantastic and beautiful shapes were produced at will, the material obeying in the hand the sudden thought of the artist, and preserving it as freely as the pen in fingers of swift thinker and writer. The collection presented to the Museum by Mr. J. J. Jarves shows a large number of examples of this art of the old Venetian glassmakers and their modern pupils and imitators, and to these must be added a small collection of charming old pieces presented some time ago by Mr. Marquand. Mr. Jarves has published in *Harper's Magazine* for January a valuable article on the Venice manufacture. These various collections, grouped, cover a history of one manufacture through a period of much more than two thousand years; and while there is in this, as in all such collections, ample room for the addition of specimens more fully illustrating the fabric and places and styles of work, the accumulation from various sources which is now brought into one museum must be regarded as an extraordinary result.

The Museum needs what are very difficult to obtain—illustrations of Saracen work. The Arabian civilization probably derived the art through Persia from the Greeks and Phœnicians, and it seems also probable that the mediæval glassmakers of Venice derived the art from the Arabs. The Museum will doubtless in time acquire these, and what is now also lacking, full illustration of the use of glass for windows and this chiefly in stained glass, an art in which modern artists have never equalled the men of the dark ages. Among the collections are specimens of glass made in Egypt and in other countries than those we have named. What has been done by other people can be and probably will be done again. American skill, industry and money are more and more directed toward beautiful products as objects whereon to employ capital and labor and sustain trade, and the practical benefits of museums of art are thus realized. At the same time the mere beauty to the eye of these glass products is a sufficient reason for their collection and exhibition. It is a good investment of money for one who has it to expend it in things of beauty, in art or nature, and, strangely enough, in old glass art and nature must work together to produce the highest beauty. While in ancient and modern work the splendor of color in this translucent fabric attracts and pleases the eye, it is a melancholy fact that no art has ever attained either the gorgeousness or the delicacy of color and tone which the old Greek glass has taken on in the process of disintegration and decay. Modern glassmakers have made but a faint approximation in their efforts to imitate the fiery iridescene which natural causes have given to the bowls and goblets and cups of the old Greeks of Cyprus

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Prof. G. de Helmersen, the distinguished Russian geologist, has issued an elaborate report on the little-known coal fields in that empire. It appears that the production of coal a year in Russia is much larger than it is usually estimated. It amounted last year to 200,000,000 puds, or 32,000,000 English tons. The mines at Kamenskoe are said to be the starting point of a vast region in Siberia rich in coal seams.

AGRICULTURE.

HOT WATER FOR PLANTS.—It has long been known that the roots of plants encased in earth would stand water so hot as to be quite uncomfortable to the hand. M. Willermoz, in the "Journal of the Society of Practical Horticulture," of the Rhone, France, relates that plants in pots may be treated with hot water when out of health, the usual remedy for which has been repotting. He says when ill-health ensues from acid substances contained or generated in the soil and this is absorbed by the roots, it acts as a poison. The small roots are withered and cease their action; consequently the upper and younger shoots of the plant turn yellow, and the spot with which the leaves are covered indicate their morbid state. In such cases the usual remedy is to transplant into fresh soil, clean the pots carefully and secure good drainage, and often with the best results. But the experience of several years has proved, with him, the unfailing efficacy of the simpler treatment, which consists in watering abundantly with hot water at a temperature of about 145° F., having previously stirred the soil of the pots so far as might be done without injury to the roots. Water is then given until it runs freely from the pots. In his experiments the water first came out clear; afterwards it was sensibly tinged with brown, and gave an appreciable acid reaction. After this thorough washing, the pots were kept warm. Next day the leaves of *Ficus elastica* so treated ceased to droop, the spread of the black on their leaves was arrested, and three days afterwards, instead of dying, the plants had recovered their normal look of health. Very soon they made new roots, immediately followed by vigorous growth.

CHEESE FACTORY FLOORS.—Cheese factory floors are generally places prolific in foul odors. The whey spilled upon them gets into cracks and crevices, or into the grain of the wood, which becomes soft by much wetting, and soon sours and rots, to fill the room with unsavory fumes. These do the double mischief of affecting the health of the occupants and the quality of the cheese they manufacture. In the workman they produce a feeling of lassitude—a sense of dullness, heaviness and exhaustion as if excessively fatigued, though the work has only been moderate and light. In the cheese, they produce a flavor corresponding with the characteristics of the fumes from the floor; and when pretty intense, the cheese acquires a sort of sour and metallic taste, as if the milk has stood in rusty vessels. To avoid these disagreeable effects, the floor should be made perfectly tight, and inclined to a fixed line of depression, so that all slops shall be quickly drained away, and, as soon as the work of the day is over, the whole floor should be wetted over with a weak solution of copperas water, which should be kept on hand and dissolved in advance, to be ready for use. Copperas is one of the most powerful antiseptics and disinfectants known, and a very weak solution only will be necessary. It will preserve the floors as well as disinfect the room.

SEED POTATOES.—Dampness undoubtedly favors the growth of the potato disease, and therefore, where there is any chance at all of the disease existing in the roots. they ought to be stored as dry as possible. Those which are to be kept in this general way should be especially seen to in case of seed potatoes. Since the potato beetle came among us, it is clear that we have had the very best results from early planting, and by the use of the earliest varieties. Now these early kinds are more easily affected by warmth than the late ones. They sprout easily, and coolness is therefore, more essential for them. Some people think that it makes but little difference whether seed potatoes sprout or not before planting. We have known people to tear off sprouts several inches long, and cut up the tubers in full faith that they will sprout again and be none the worse for it. They do generally grow, but there is little doubt that they are constitutionally weaker and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout until ready to go in the ground.

FEBRUARY should be quite a busy month with the gardener in *preparing* for the coming season. Besides the hotbeds there are many things to be done to put them in a proper state for repair. It is true the ground is not often in a condition to go upon, on account of the moistness of the soil on the one hand or hard frozen on the other. But neither will interfere with the preparation of pea-brush, bean-poles, putting new handles in rakes, hoes, forks, &c. making flower trellises, supports for plants, raspberry, and blackberry stakes, grape trellises, &c. These should be all ready to use when the time comes without a moment's delay, and they will prove a great assistant in pushing things forward at a time when work is pushing the gardener, Pruning of grape-vines, where it has not already been done, is of courfe in order; and so with apple and pear trees, Grape-vines should be left sprawling over the ground after pruning, in order that they may sprout low and produce new leaders for the following year.

COFFEE GROUNDS FOR FOWLS.—It is well known that in many Eastern countries, and especially in Arabia. where we get our very best coffee, Mocha, (unless we except the African, of which there is but little yet in the market,) the entire bean is used, and in some instances the pericarp, or outer covering of the bean. also. The reason of this is that when the infusion is made and drawn off only a portion of the nutritive properties are extracted. What we get are chiefly the exhilirating and refreshing elements of the bean which are calculated to diminish the wear and tear of the animal frame, while we too often throw away the major part of the positively nutritious substances which remain in the grounds. The chief of these is legumine, (vegetable caseine), but there are others in smaller quantity, such as sugar, gum, fatty matter, etc., all of which, if saved and given to our poultry, would be eaten by them to advantage.

Now is an excellent time to put in order tools and all kinds of farm implements that may have become damaged during the summer and fall. The rust which collects on steel tools in damp weather can often be entirely removed by submerging them in kerosene oil for two or three days, which loosens it, and if not of too long standing can easily be rubbed from the steel with a rag. Rust that will not yield to this treatment can be rubbed off with emery paper.

A GOOD way to serve oysters to tempt the appetite of an invalid is to make a stew wherein cream is substituted for milk; salt it well; then line a small vegetable dish with thin slices of buttered toast, and pour the stew in.

LACE curtains that shrink when they are washed can be lengthened by letting out the hem and facing with thin muslin.

PROFESSOR Riley says that kerosene oil is sure death to insects in all stages, and the only substance with which we may hope to destroy their eggs.

DOMESTIC.

VENISON STEAK.—To wash a venison steak is to ruin it. When you slice the steaks from the haunch they ought to be clean. The outside cut may be soiled from transportation; then you may rub it clean with a damp towel. A venison steak should be broiled on a clear hot fire, well salted and with a very little pepper, and eaten plain with a very little hot butter in the dish. A good sauce is made with two teaspoonfuls of currant jelly, a mustard-spoonful of celery seed, and some of the gravy from the venison steak, served as hot as possible. Hot plates—very hot ones—are a necessity for game of all kinds, and most especially venison.

THE following directions for mixing mustard may be found useful: The water used should be previously boiled, and should have become nearly cold. Hot water destroys the essential qualities of the mustard, while a mixture of cold water is likely to ferment; vinegar should not be used. It is best to make one day's supply at a time, And it is false economy to keep over what is left. The fresher the mustard the better. In mixing the mustard should be stirred until every lump has disappeared, and the mass resembles thick cream.

ORANGE FRITTERS.—One pound flour, one pint of milk, with a teaspoonful of salt in it, and a quarter of a pound of melted butter, and three eggs beaten very light. Prepare four oranges by removing the rind and every particle of waste pith, divided into small pieces without breaking the skin. In each spoonful of butter put a piece of orange and fry a golden brown; sift powdered sugar over as soon as taken from the pan.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.—Scrape and wash the parsnip (pick out and throw away any little woody bits), boil them until they are tender, then wash them until perfectly smooth; for three large parsnips allow two eggs, one cup of rich milk, one tablespoonful of butter and three of flour; beat the eggs light, stir in the mashed parsnip, beating hard, then stir in the milk and butter, salt it well and fry in hot lard, just as you fry griddle cakes or flour fritters.

To carve a turkey, place your fork in the lower part of the breast, so as to have the turkey at perfect command. If you understand your business, the entire carving of the fowl may be done without extracting the fork. First remove the leg and wing on one side, then the other wing and leg. Then slice off the breast, remove the "wishbone," the neckbone, and the neck itself. Then cut through the ribs, and the job is fairly done.

SUGAR BISCUITS.—Dissolve one teacup of white sugar in a quart of new milk; then stir in a pint of lively yeast with sifted flour enough to make a stiff sponge; let it rise until very light, then work into the sponge three-quarters of a pound of melted butter, with sifted flour enough to make a stiff dough; work the dough thoroughly, cut into biscuits, let them stand on buttered tins to rise, sift sugar upon each, and bake in a quick oven.

THE following is given as a cure for burns. Sprinkle the injured surface with the bicarbonate of soda—the common baking powder—and cover it with a wet cloth. When the burn is only superficial, the pain will cease instantly, and but one application is needed; where the injury extends deeper, longer time and more applications will be required.

BROWNED POTATOES.—Mash your potatoes with milk, butter and salt; heap as irregularly as possible in a dish, and hold a red hot shovel close to them. They will brown more quickly if you glaze them with butter so soon as the crust is formed by the hot shovel; then heat it again and repeat the browning.

POTATO SURPRISE.—Scoop out the inside of a sound, good potato, leaving the skin attached on one side of the hole as a lid. Mince up finely the lean of a juicy mutton chop, with a little salt and pepper, put it in the potato, pin down the lid, and bake. Before serving (in the skin) add a little hot gravy if the mince seems too dry.

BUTTER SCOTCH CANDY.—One pound of crushed sugar, three ounces of butter, put in a stew pan or kettle, and stir often to prevent burning. Try a little in water; if brittle it is done. Pour out on the top of a battered pan, and mark in squares. They are as good as those you buy. A little grated lemon rind improves the flavor.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—Take dry potters' clay, finely powdered, scatter it lightly over the spot, taking care to cover the spot thoroughly with the powder. Hang the garment near the fire or expose to the sun's rays for an hour or more. Brush off the clay and all traces of the grease will have disappeared.

CLEANING TINWARE.—An experienced housekeeper says the best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. She gives the following directions: Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can thus be made to look as good as new.

HELEN CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, one cup of sweet milk, one half a cup of butter, three eggs, two spoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda. Beat the whites of eggs separately. Bake half into fruit cake by adding spices and fruit.

TO WASH CALICO.—To prevent calico from fading while washing, infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of water: put the calico in while hot, and leave it till cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Take half a teacupful of blood-warm water, and dissolve sufficient salt in it so that it can be plainly tasted. Then pour in the palm of the hand and snuff into the nostrils. Two applications a day will soon produce good results.

SKIM-MILK and water, with a little bit of glue in it, made scalding hot, will restore old rusty black crape. If clapped and pressed dry, like fine muslin, it will look as good as new.

A PASTE made of whiting and benzoin will clean marble, and one made of whiting and chloride of soda, spread and left to dry (in the sun if possible) on the marble will remove spots.

WHEN carpets are well cleaned sprinkle with salt and fold; when laid strew with slightly moistened bran before sweeping. This, with the salt, will freshen them up wonderfully.

Two æsthetic couples were playing euchre, when one pair remarked, "we two are two," whereupon the other pair retorted, "we two are two too."

By experiments upon the absorption of radiant heat by gases, E. Lechler finds that a layer of carbonic acid 917 millimetres thick absorbs ninety per cent. of the luminous radiation. The carbonic acid of our atmosphere is, therefore, sufficient fully to account for the atmospheric absorption of the sun's rays.

A Nocturnal Ramble and What Came Of It.

"Some genius—we suspect him to belong to the jovial order of humanity—has said: "The day to drone and dream, the night to learn and ramble." We do not propose to dispute this worthys view of the matter, but present herewith the experience of a Philadelphia journalist, Mr. William H. Cunnington, 1712 North Twentieth street, one of whose nocturnal rambles he thus refers to, beginning his narration rather peculiarly, however: "I am not a rheumatic, and have been troubled very little with bodily pains. Last Tuesday morning I experienced a very annoying stiffness of the neck, which grew worse as the day wore on. Toward evening it became very severe, and I could scarcely turn my head in any direction. Arriving home at tea time it was with difficulty that I could eat my meal. My wife wanted to rub my neck with St, Jacob's Oil, but I refused, saying I thought the affliction would soon pass away. Tea over, against the remonstrances of my family, I left home to ramble toward the new Chestnut-Street Opera House, about two and a half miles from my residence. I started in the midst of a heavy snow storm, and remained at the theatre until the close of the performance, although I could feel my neck getting worse and becoming very painful. Leaving the play the trouble came to reach home. The storm continued; the car in which I was became blocked in nearly every square, a cold current of air swept through the car, and I did not reach my home until toward 2 a. m., by which time my neck had become absolutely rigid. Then I consented to the use of St. Jacob's Oil, which my wife applied two or three times before I arose. I continued its use that day and by evening I was free from pain, and the next morning I amused myself by twisting my neck in any direction that suited me, and not a vestige of stiffness remained. —*Boston Herald.*

Chloride of Gold.—The mode of procedure is to dissolve the gold, throw it down to obtain pure gold, wash the precipitate, and redissolve. A solution of the salt is then obtained. To dissolve the gold, a mixture of pure nitric and hydrochloric acids in the proportion of one to three is used. The usual manufacturers use an ounce of gold to four ounces of the mixture though in our own practice we usually find double that quantity needed, as a considerable loss of chlorine takes place during the prolonged digestion. A porcelain or glass vessel should be employed, on account of the value of the contents. The kind we have found most useful is one that can be obtained from any dealer in chemical apparatus; in shape it may be likened to an egg with one end widened out. A useful glass vessel is made specially for such purposes, though we prefer the porcelain, particularly when the operations may not all be carried on by a principal himself. This glass vessel is a bulb blown at the end of a long tube, and is so constructed with the object of avoiding waste through splashing. We place the gold in the porcelain vessel, pour over it the mixed acid, and put the whole in a bathr a tin canister almost filled with sand will answer all purposes. The whole is then put in a place where the fumes will not do any harm. The hob of an open fireplace is very good for the purpose, as the draught from the fire take up the fumes, and the heat facilitates the dissolution of the metal. If such a place be chosen, care must be taken that no officious housemaid knocks the vessel and its valuable contents over. In a few hours the gold will be dissolved. Should it not be, however, the liquid must be poured off and a fresh supply of acid put upon it, and a gentle heat again applied, When all is dissolved the liquid is next to be transferred to an evaporating dish, which should again be placed upon a sand bath and heated till the bulk of the liquid is driven away. It must not be made *dry*, or there will be a loss of gold by the production of an insoluble salt and, further, for the after operations it is desirable to have some quantity of acid present. The solution being thus brought to a small bulk it must be transferred to a precipitating glass, water added to reduce its strength, and a filtered solution of sulphate of iron poured in. For safety two ounces of sulphate may be added for each sovereign piece. A deep brown precipitate, sometimes appearing green when looking through the vessel, is then produced; it is pure metallic silver. This must be allowed to settle till the supernatant liquid if quite clear, and when this happens it may be poured or siphoned off, fresh pure water added, the precipitate stirred and allowed to settle, the fluid again poured off, and water added, etc., till all the iron is washed away. The precipitate then may be transferred to the porcelain holder again, and either heated to drive off the water or allowed to stand till the precipitate occupies a small space, when almost all the water may be removed. All that is now required is to redissolve this precipitate in the smallest possible quantity of acids and slightly to evaporate, when a solution of acid terchloride of gold, or chloride of gold and hydrogen, is at hand, and it may be kept, with a little water added. with far more convenience than if it were in the solid state.

In a Cincinnati daily we notice that Mr. Tim Gleeson, ex-member of the Council from the Fourth Ward of that city, says he suffered terribly with rheumatism all last winter and spring. He tried all kinds of liniments and medicines without any benefit until he used St. Jacob's Oil, the first application of which insured a full night's repose, and its subsequent use entirely cured him. It is a great remedy. —*Akron (Ohio) Beacon.*

Paper Hanging on Damp Walls.—A mode of hanging paper on damp walls has been patented in Germany. Lining-paper coated on one side with a solution of shellac in spirit, of somewhat greater consistency than ordinary French polish, is hung with the side thus treated towards the damp wall. The paper-hanging is then performed, in the usual way, with paste. Any other kind of resin easily soluble in spirit may be used in place of shellac. A layer of paper thus saturated with resin is said to be equally effectual in preventing the penetration of damp. It is not stated how long lining-paper prepared in the manner described will adhere to a damp wall.

Birds and Ventriloquism.— Many birds, according to Mr. E. E. Fish, appear to possess powers of ventriloquism. A cuckoo, not a rod off, can make his voice appear to come from a furlong away; the thrush, singing from a low perch, seems to be in the tree tops; the vesper sparrow and field-sparrow on the road-side fence, as if singing from a distant field. The robin has a similar power of throwing its voice, and the cat-bird can sing in a loud, volubl e sound or in a low, soft, sweet, and tender warble. The oven-bird, the smallest of the thrushes, singing from a distance, can throw its sharp, ringing notes in such a way as to cause the listener to believe that it is almost within reach.

THERE is but one thing to make the oyster soup at a railway station perfect, and that is oysters.

HUMOROUS.

A DEADWOOD man saw another reach for his hip pocket, thought the fellow meant to draw a revolver on him and so shot him dead. Then he found that the man was about to draw a flask to treat him, and he much regretted his hasty act. But he remarked that the last wish of the deceased should be carried out and took a drink from the flask. Such a touching example of respect for the wish of the deceased is seldom seen.

"Female Complaints."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medcial Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" and feel that I am well. Very respectfully,

DELILAH B. MCMILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

"Is this a good country for sheep?" asked the traveler. "First-rate," said the settler, with great enthusiasm: "every man in the country owns four dogs and whenever you miss a sheep you know where he is gone." The traveler decided to take a cattle ranch and go in for Texas steers.

Little Johnny writes to know if there are some hen cows that lay the cans of condensed milk, and if so, where they get the cans from. Condensed milk, Johnny, is the product of kine that are put to pasture with bells about their necks, and the cans are made from the tintinnabulation of the bells.

Cancers and Othr Tumors

are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

AN Austin clergyman, whose name we suppress on account of his sacred calling, was absorbed in thought a few Sundays ago, just before divine service began, when he was approached by the organist, who asked, referring to the opening hymn: "What shall I play?" "What kind of a hand have you got?" responded the absent-minded clergyman.

AN Ohio woman while repeating nursery rhymes to her child, stopped in the middle of a verse, stepped into an adjoining room and shot herself. This little occurrence shows most conclusively that when repeating nursery rhymes we should never stop in the middle of a verse.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

THIS is the season of the year when mince pie comes to town, and the citizen comes down town after dinner trying to pry a raisin out of a hollow tooth with a buckskin mitten, and he stops in the drug store and orders another box of those powders for indigestion.

THE best sermon in the world never yet reconciled the proud man, trying to curl his feet up out of sight under the pew, to the painful, obtrusive and evident fact that the wife of his bosom had used his blacking brush to polish the kitchen stove.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with Piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—*Globe.*

A TOLEDO musician who tried, "just for the fun of the thing," to see how near he could bring his fingers to a revolving buzz saw without touching it, won't give any more lessons on the piano until he has a set of false ones made.

A PRETTY woman in black passes the window. "Looks like a pretty young widow, doesn't she? Don't you like to see a pretty young widow?" "A pretty young widow is always a pleasing sight." "Yes; so long as she isn't yours."

PITTSBURGH, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878.

SIRS—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.

MRS. J. W. TULLER,

Sec. *Women's Christian Temperance Union.*

"I DON'T like that cat. It's got splinters in its feet," was the excuse of the four year old for throwing the kitten away.

"WELL," said an Irish attorney, "if it plaze the Court, if I am wrong in this, I have an other point that is aqually conclusive."

LET it be understood once for all CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will positively restore hair to bald heads and there is no other preparation under the face of the sun that can accomplish this work.

TEACHER asked of a little boy, "what is a reptile?" "Don't know," said the boy. "Oh, yes, you do, something that crawls." "Oh, a baby."

A GAME cock ought to be good eating. Does not the poet say "the bravest are the tend erest?"

A. M. Doyle, of Columbus, Ga,, says that from experience he knows "Sellers' Pills to be the best in use.

AT last we have fathomed the depth of the mystery. The Keely motor is run by a "crank."

A CORN dodger—the man who wears easy shoes.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEADLY, Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

"MAN and wife are all one, are they?" said she. "Yes; what of it?" said he suspiciously. "Why, in that case," said his wife, "I came home awfully tipsy last night and feel terribly ashamed of myself this morning." He never said a word.

"THERE," said Miss Dashie, as she sealed a letter addressed to her lover, "that isn't very bright, but it will do for him. Lovers are all alike. If you only write to them they don't care a snap about what you say."

When you have a thing to do, do it; and when you have a Cough to cure, cure it by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the safest and best made.

AN old man who has been badly hurt in a railroad collision, being advised to sue the company for damages, said: "Well, no—not for damages. I've had enough of them; but I'll just sue them for repairs."

"YOU are now one," said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together with a knot that they could never undo. "Which one?" asked the bride. "You will have to determine that for yourselves," said the clergyman.

Be Sensible.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man.—*Albany Argus.*

A CHICAGO man has been sued by his mother-law for his wife's board. He could not have lived long in Chicago, or he would have got a divorce before the board bill became due.

A Professor Gunning, up in Michigan, is lecturing on "After Man, What?" A Fort Wayne editor, who has been there, rises to remark that it is "generally the sheriff or some woman."

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of six of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various compliated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

A DEVIL fish with arms thirty-two feet long has been caught on the banks of Newfoundland. What a cashier he would have made.

"THE Unseen Hand," is the title of a new book. Probably the other man didn't have anything better than a pair of trays, and didn't dare to call.

Allen's Brain Food

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N. Y.

"WHAT is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday school superintendent. And the new boy said: "Not having any."

"MARRIAGE," said an unfortunate husband, "is the churchyard of love." "And you men," replied his wife, "are the gravediggers."

What is more precious than good health? You can enjoy it if you will only try "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It never fails.

"How is your business?" asked one tailor of another. "Only so so," was the reply. "How is yours?" "Mine is mending."

"MARK how plain a tale shall put you down," said the cow to the milk maid, as she switched her off the stool into the mud.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"THERE is no accounting for tastes." Nonsense! What is the work of a bookkeeper in an eating house. but accounting for tastes.

BALDWIN still holds a long lead in the Newark "go as-you-please" embezzlement race.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and indiscretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languish ness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If suffering from any intention if you are marrying, suffering from ing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of HopBitters

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves?

You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! it may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

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